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New Exhibit Offers American and European Posters

The first 24-sheet billboard ever printed, a 16- by 8-foot lithograph of "The Horse Fair" by Rosa Bonheur, is one of 46 outstanding posters in a new Library of Congress exhibit, "American and European Posters on View." Dating from 1885 to the present, the posters will be displayed on the lower level gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building beginning September 7.

"The Horse Fair," made by the W. J. Morgan Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, from the original oil painting of the same size, won gold medals at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The lithograph was given to the Library of Congress by George W. Morgan, great-grandson of W. J. Morgan. Produced in 1885, it is the earliest poster in the exhibit.

Other posters in the exhibit are a rare poster by James Ensor for the Carnival Ostend, a rare travel poster by Paul Berthon for Normandie/Bretagne, the famous Eugénie Buffet poster by Lucien Métivet, an original linoleum cut by Pablo Picasso for the bullfights in Vallauris, and an unusual and seldom seen poster by Paul Colin designed for the Anniversary of the Concentration Camps. Also on display will be two original silkscreens by Patrick Nagel, one of California's top poster designers, one of the latest posters by graphic designer Milton Glaser, and several unusual 1880s and 1890s performing arts posters.

The nucleus of the Library of Congress poster collection was formed in 1870, when the Congress designated the Library as the repository for all works copyrighted in the United States, but it was not until the early 1960s that the Library began an active program of poster acquisitions. Print collectors were encouraged to make gifts, duplicates were exchanged with other institutions, and a small but important number of purchases were made. The collection, now numbering approximately 70,000 posters, is one of the largest and most comprehensive in the world.

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—From "American and European Posters on View," a new Library of Congress exhibition in the Jefferson Building.

Several reproductions from the exhibit will be available for sale at a date and price to be announced.

The exhibit may be viewed from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Khmer Classical Ballet to Perform Outdoor Concert on September 3

Members of the Khmer Classical Ballet will perform classical and folk dances of Cambodia in an outdoor concert at the Library of Congress on Thursday, September 3. The free concert, sponsored by the American Folklife Center, will take place from 12 noon to 1:30 p.m. on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

The members of the Khmer Classical Ballet carry on a dance tradition that developed in Cambodia 1,000 years ago to be performed for the royal court. Interrupted once for a period of some 500 years during the Middle Ages, the tradition was very nearly lost a second time in 1975 when the Khmer Rouge took over the country. A complete loss of the classical dance tradition was averted only by the courage and tenacity of a few members of the royal Cambodian ballet, among them 55-year-old Peou Kathna and her 26-year-old daughter Sin Ny, who disguised their identities and eventually arrived at the refugee camps in Thailand. In the Thai camps, the few scattered members of the royal classical ballet slowly reassembled and began once again to teach the

Sin Ny, Cambodian classical ballet dancer and teacher, will appear with the Khmer Classical Ballet at the Library of Congress on September 3.

—Photograph by Beverly A. Orr

dances to young girls. By the time they were moved to the Khao I Dang camp, well inside the Thai border, they had formed a cohesive group of 40 dancers, singers, and musicians who were determined to stick together. The first performance of the classical dances that the group gave at the Khao I Dang electrified the camp's 160,000 refugees who saw the dances as symbols of the revival of their shattered culture.

The group, which now numbers 50 including family members, began leaving the refugee camps of Thailand at the end of last summer, and it has now settled in Wheaton, Md. Some had relatives in other parts of the country but chose to come here to keep the group together. They attend English classes as a group and practice their dance in large, bare apartments, keeping the dance alive by teaching it to their daughters. With a grant from the National Council for the Traditional Arts and assistance from other organizations, they have been able to make the richly colorful costumes, masks, and accessories used in their performances.

Fifteen male and female dancers of the Khmer Classical Ballet, ranging in age from 9 to 40 years old, will perform at the Library. They will be accompanied by four musicians and three singers. Their performance will include a long dance inspired by the *Ramayana*, a Sanskrit epic detailing the adventures of Ramachandra, an incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu, as well as several short dances and some musical selections.

Library Issues *Films* Portion of *National Level Bibliographic Record*

The final version of the *National Level Bibliographic Record—Films* was recently completed by the Library. This publication provides the standard for inputting cataloging records for films according to the MARC formats standards which are published in a companion publication, *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*. Use of these standard input procedures will promote the effective exchange of machine-readable cataloging records for films among organizations by defining the specific data elements that should be included in records which might be shared with other organizations or contributed to a nationwide data base. Emphasis is on the choice of data elements to be included in a record rather than on content designation. Since content and content designation cannot be separated in machine-readable records, this publication is based on the MARC format for films.

The information, effective as of January 1981 with the adoption of AACR 2, is presented in tabular form and includes (1) the name of each element defined for films (as presented in the *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*) as well as some local elements, (2) an indication of whether or not the designator is used in MARC records created and distributed by the Library of Congress (as presented in the *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*), and (3) the data element requirements based on the AACR 2 cataloging rules for both full and minimal level records reflecting original cataloging by organizations in the United States, including the three national libraries.

Acquisitions records and retrospective conversion of existing cataloging records—not in connection with cataloging an item in hand—are considered beyond the scope of this document. While the tables do not include specifications for transcribing existing manual cataloging records into machine-readable form in connection with cataloging an item in hand, instructions for handling such items are given in the appendix.

It should be noted that this document is not concerned with the specifics of the format (for example, when to use a particular field, how to set its indicator values and use the subfield codes, and so forth) nor does it include examples illustrating the coding of the fields. Such information is available in the *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*.

This document was prepared by Phyllis A. Bruns and reflects intensive review by Library of Congress Processing Services and Network Development Office staff as well as review by the library community.

The price for this looseleaf format publication is $20, which includes the base edition plus the first update. Subsequent semiannual updates are projected, but the price has not been established at this time. The *National Level Bibliographic Record—Films* is the second NLBR document to be published by the Library of Congress. The first, *NLBR—Books*, which was published in 1981, is priced at $10 with a subsequent update issue priced at $15. "NLBR—Music" will appear sometime this fall. Thereafter, "NLBR—Maps" and "NLBR—Serials" are scheduled for publication. All orders and inquiries should be directed to Cataloging Distribution Service, Subscriber Accounts Unit, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

APPENDIX

Continuing Reports on the Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

San Francisco, Calif., June 26–July 2, 1981

Social Responsibilities Round Table

Library Union Task Force

This task force held a business meeting on June 27 during which task force members discussed preparing a directory of unions representing library employees. Billie Connor of the Science and Technology Department, Los Angeles Public Library (630 W. Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90071), is coordinating the directory and would appreciate any names and addresses of locals representing library employees.

The program meeting on "Libraries Under Fiscal Stress: Using Unions in a Weak Economy," coordinated by Joan Higbee of the Library of Congress, was held on June 30. Donald Panzera, chief negotiator for Local 2910, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), of the Library of Congress, spoke about the local's efforts on behalf of the Library's budget. For the past several years, Local 2910 has testified before Congress, requesting additional funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Office and for health and safety items.

When it appeared that Congress wanted to cut the Library's 1982 budget, Local 2910 sent several hundred letters to library associations, scholarly organizations, and other library unions warning them of the effects a budget cut would have on the Library's national services and urging them to write to key legislators named in the letter. Local 2910 also sent this information to its members and urged them to write to their representatives protesting the proposed budget cuts.

Similar lobbying efforts have also been carried out on a local scale, most notably by Local 1215 on behalf of Chicago Public Library. Mr. Panzera emphasized the importance in such lobbying efforts of widespread contacts in the library community and of individually written letters as opposed to form letters or post cards.

Kenneth Miller of Detroit Public Library and a member of the United Auto Workers (UAW) was unable to attend, and his paper, "The Response of the Union to Staff Reductions," was given by Richard Nagler, also a UAW member from Detroit Public Library.

Detroit Public Library's funding has been cut substantially, resulting in layoffs. Staff cuts have traditionally been determined by seniority, and the contract is crucial because it defines to what extent seniority as opposed to specialized skills or classification governs layoffs. Detroit Public Library's contract with the UAW seemed to call for layoffs by strict seniority, but the language was not clear.

The issue arose when Detroit Public Library laid off 10 librarian employees but retained a librarian III map specialist with less seniority. The union's position was that strict seniority should govern when everyone was minimally qualified, but the vagueness of the contract language weakened its case. The union eventually proposed a compromise. The library would retain the map specialist and bring back the librarian II with most seniority, paying her back wages. To provide the money for this arrangement, someone from the union agreed to volunteer for a six-month layoff. When he returns, he will bump the least senior person, who will have had six extra months to look for another job.

From this episode the union learned the importance of having experienced negotiators on the union team, of having precise contract language, and of having accurate notes to reflect the intentions of both parties.

Mary Biblo of the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, noted that library employees are often represented in locals which also represent nonlibrary employees and discussed the conflicts this can create. She gave the example of her local, the majority of whose members are classroom teachers. The contract inevitably addresses the problems of the teachers and tends to ignore those of the librarians. Ms. Biblo pointed out that library employees in university locals dominated by professors often have the same problem.

Another factor diluting the strength of library employees in unions is that paraprofessionals and professionals are often in separate locals. She ended her talk by urging all library employees to work together to improve working conditions. [*Mary Cargill*]

Feminist Task Force

The Feminist Task Force (FTF) opened its conference sessions on Saturday, June 27, with a program on San Francisco Bay Area women writers. In addition to featured speakers Dorothy Bryant (*The Kin of*

Ata are Waiting for You, Miss Giardino, and Writing a Novel) and Susan Griffin (*Woman and Nature, Like the Iris of an Eye,* and *Pornography and Silence*), many Bay Area writers and publishers, including Tillie Olsen, Alta, and Celeste West, displayed their works and participated in the general discussion. Ms. Bryant and Ms. Griffin spoke on the process of creating, the problems of publishing, the need for control over one's work, and the continuity of themes in their writing. The third invited speaker, Alice Walker (*Once, Meridian,* and *You Can't Keep a Good Woman Down*) did not attend, instead forwarded a statement of protest to be read at the meeting. She objected to the publicity flyer for the program, which depicted a white, Victorian-era woman, and said she felt it did not sufficiently represent her experience and that she was being used as a token black. The issue of racism within the women's movement and the connections between racism and sexism were then discussed within the context of Ms. Walker's protest.

The first item on the agenda during the task force's business meetings was the monitoring of ALA exhibits for sexist or offensive materials. The only exhibitor cited was the Showcard Machine Co., for their sexually offensive give-away sign. As FTF has complained about this sign for three years, it was agreed to give Showcard an award for the most tasteless exhibit and to complain forcefully to the ALA Exhibits Office and the Exhibits Round Table.

Anticipating a motion to rescind ALA's boycott of non-ERA ratified states, FTF and the ERA Task Force will begin analyzing strategies for responding to this issue next year. In considering the Intellectual Freedom Committee's recent statement on racism and sexism, members of FTF deemed it unacceptable because of sexist language, negativism, and a potentially dangerous policy on restricted access to materials.

FTF subcommittee reports described progress in the areas of job discrimination, where selected positions were surveyed for the number of women applicants and appointments, and in coalition building, where letters were sent to other feminist organizations. The Nominations Subcommittee, which proposes candidates for ALA Council and committees, will draw up criteria for endorsement by FTF, including a list of FTF positions on ALA issues. Other ongoing FTF concerns are the problem of sexual harrassment in libraries and the relationship of FTF to other women's groups in ALA. [*Sarah Pritchard*]

Joint Program on Women's Studies

On June 29, the Feminist Task Force, in conjunction with the Status of Women in Librarianship Committee and the RASD Women's Materials and Women Library Users Discussion Group, sponsored a program entitled "With Reference to Women: Indexing and Computerizing Information on Women."

Linda Parker, women's studies librarian-at-large, University of Wisconsin, began the program with a description of the responsibilities and activities of her office. In an effort to develop bibliographic control of current and past literature on women, her office develops and distributes handouts on women, provides a Women's Studies Data Base service which utilizes commercial data bases to assist in literature searches for people on campuses with and without those data bases, and compiles and prints two serial publications.

Annotated bibliographies of new books on women and feminists have been issued for two years. *Feminist Periodicals* is a compilation of tables of contents from about 40 titles. She concluded her remarks with a suggestion for a national-level data base devoted to literature on women, as she cited difficulties in interdisciplinary searching on women.

Cathy Rentschler, editor of *Library Literature* for the H. W. Wilson Co., described Wilson publications which index material on women. Coverage of periodical titles is based on Wilson's policy of surveying subscribers for recommendations. Efforts are made to change sexist subject headings. Problems in indexing include subject headings which vary from index to index because of their disciplinary focus, identification of new subject headings, and limitations on the number and choice of headings for any given periodical article. Some of these problems are mitigated by a liberal cross-referencing policy.

Katherine Dickson of the Business and Professional Women's Foundation stated that coverage of women's materials in general is poor. She finds *Women's Studies Abstracts* and DIALOG data bases somewhat useful and the foundation's vertical files very useful as sources. Lack of bibliographic control makes it difficult to identify subject gaps. The foundation's efforts to overcome some of these difficulties include bibliographies on special subjects: comparable worth in pay and the mature woman entry into the work force are two subjects to be covered. The foundation is also considering computerizing its library and has funding for design but none yet for implementation. Ms. Dickson concluded with remarks on the value of a national data base or clearinghouse to coordinate collecting and indexing activities.

Matilda Butler, former director of the Women's Education Equity Communications Network, described a three-year project to develop a tertiary data base. Once the formats and indexing terms for nine

data bases were standardized for selected entries, the network negotiated business agreements with each of the source data bases. Because the network's contract expired, the results are not available on DIALOG. The network does have the tapes, however, along with some guides. They also documented the procedures they followed in developing the tertiary data base and in negotiating the agreements, and thus the work which was done need not be repeated. Ms. Butler concluded with comments on the concurrent development of technological changes and changes in women's lives and the possibilities these changes offer for the future.

Deborah Brecher, computer analyst for Information Management Technology, concluded the program with a rationale for a National Women's Mailing List. The list is an effort to connect individual women with other women and women's projects and organizations utilizing some of the techniques used by religious and conservative political action groups. Individuals send in their names along with an interest profile. Women's groups submit their names along with a profile of their interests and activities. Groups or individuals may then obtain addresses of women or groups which have expressed particular interests. In answering questions, Ms. Brecher assured the audience that individuals or groups could limit access to their addresses to particular individuals or groups. She also pointed out that organizations and magazines now sell their mailing lists, often without the knowledge or consent of their members or subscribers. A brochure describing the mailing list may be obtained from the Women's Information Exchange, 1195 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif. 94110.

The session concluded with general enthusiasm for organizing a task force to work on a national data base for information on women. [*Irene Schubert*]

Cosponsored Programs

Joint Program on Women's Information Needs

"Barriers to Service," a slide show prepared with the help of the Alameda County (Calif.) Library, graphically depicted the ways in which the information needs of women users can be met in the public library today, as well as the ways in which they are currently not being met. It also served as an introduction to a panel discussion on "Women as an Underserved Population." Narrated and chaired by Ellen Broidy of the Alameda County Library, this meeting on Sunday, June 28, was jointly sponsored by the Status of Women in Librarianship Committee and the Women's Materials and Women Library Users Discussion Group of the Reference and Adult Services Division.

Jane Williamson from the Women's Action Alliance in New York City, a national clearinghouse on women's issues, spoke on the structure of women's information and its "cometlike" characteristics, that is, it is often pamphlet-like in format, it is seldom indexed, and it is usually centered around an issue that is often of only fleeting importance. She pointed to the need to keep in touch with the many women's periodicals, get on the mailing lists of women's organizations, work with local women's centers, and have programs in local public libraries on women's issues.

The next speaker was Diane Bish from the Novi (Mich.) Public Library, who described her award-winning information and referral service for women. Pointing out what can be done in a small library through the use of networking, she explained how her Women's Information Network (WIN) operated, utilizing her library's Community Referral and Information Service (CRIS) to serve both the traditional and nontraditional women's groups in her area. Working with eight other small public libraries, each of whom specialized in a different area of interest, she was able to set up a program well beyond the reach of the normal small institution.

The two speakers who followed focused on Radcliffe College's Women in the Community project, funded with a $250,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and designed to focus on the needs of women at the community level. Barbara Haber, curator of printed books at the Schlesinger Library and director of the project, and Judy Card, director of the adult literacy project at the Memphis/Shelby County Public Library (one of the seven participating community libraries), described their respective involvement in this project, which includes community teams who will be trained at Radcliffe College and then return to their local communities to plan and implement a series of programs on "Women in the Community: Where Were They? Where Are They? Where Are They Going?"

Joanne Genet of the Berkeley Women's Health Collective was the final panel participant. She spoke on the problems women have in gaining access to information on health issues. Current topics of concern to women in this field are the human life statute, state court decisions on abortion, and the current attacks on local and national planned parenthood operations. She envisions libraries as having a major role in the area of health information through their development of lists of doctors for referral and their programs and displays on health issues.

Questions and discussion followed on the subjects

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STAFF NEWS

Women's Program Committee Sponsors Panel Discussion on Working Parents

A recent panel discussion sponsored by the Library of Congress Women's Program Advisory Committee considered the problems of working parents. The program, held in the Whittall Pavilion on July 30, presented panelists Ellen Collier, specialist in U.S. foreign policy and a supervisor, who has worked since her now grown children were infants; Nancy Mitchell, special events coordinator and a working mother in a job-sharing position; Carolyn Hatcher, a senior reference assistant, who is a single parent; and Joe Rosenfield, a shelflister, who gave a working father's point of view. Leneice Wu, a Women's Program Advisory Committee member, was moderator of the panel.

Panelists discussed babysitting arrangements, techniques used to recruit live-in babysitters, and problems encountered in finding adequate day care. A number of common problems were identified, including feelings of guilt about putting one's child in the care of someone else and the lack of sufficient time to devote to a working parent's many roles.

Members of the audience agreed with the panelists that there seems to be a greater balance between work and family when both parents take an active role in the care of their children. They also agreed that there is a need for back-up child-care arrangements with neighbors, friends, or relatives when problems arise with regular day-care schedules. Members of the audience expressed interest in follow-up sessions for the purpose of sharing problems of working parents and identifying solutions. The first of these meetings is tentatively scheduled for early October. Additional information will be made available in the near future.

Pictured, left to right, are Leneice Wu, Ellen Collier, Carolyn Hatcher, Joe Rosenfield, and Nancy Mitchell.

John Dorosh Dies

John T. Dorosh, curator of the former Slavic Reading Room, died on June 6 after a long illness in Miami, Fla., where he had lived since his retirement from the Library. He was 87.

Mr. Dorosh joined the Library staff on July 1, 1930, as a library assistant in the former Slavic Division. When the division was dissolved and the Slavic Reading Room came into existence in April 1944, Mr. Dorosh became its first curator and served in that position until his retirement in 1960 after 30 years of service. He then accepted a position as Russian consultant to the Otto G. Richter Library at the University of Miami. He held this position until 1967 when he suffered a stroke.

After his retirement he completed the first volume of the *Index to Alaskan Russian Church Archives*, which he had started during his career at the Library. He was also the author of several bibliographies and articles and gave talks in the field of Slavic studies.

Mr. Dorosh is survived by his wife, Elizabeth G., who also worked at the Library, a daughter, Mrs. Alfred Underdown of Columbus, Ga., three grandsons, and one great-grandaughter.

Choral Society Plans Fall Activities

The WRA Choral Society is now auditioning contestants for the Welfare and Recreation Association annual talent show. The event will be held on Thursday, November 5, in the Coolidge Auditorium. The WRA Choral Society is sponsoring the program.

On Monday, September 14, the Choral Society will resume its autumn schedule of rehearsals in the Capitol Page School (Room 309A) in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The group, which will continue to meet on Monday and Thursday at noon, will be preparing for the Christmas concert under the direction of John Watson.

Staff members who are interested in obtaining additional information about either of these functions should contact Leo Anderson on ext. 77831.

Wanted: Treasures for LCPA Book Fair

Labor Day approaches. Summer is drawing to a close, and it is time to shake the sand or pine needles out of your shoes and unpack those bags and backpacks. Is there no room at home for the mystery stories and gothic romances you raced through while it rained in Rehoboth? No place for the punk rock records you boogied to in Banff? You don't need yet another copy of those literary classics—*Vanity Fair, Oliver Twist, Man's Fate, Finnegan's Wake*—you mean to read every summer? And those Maxfield Parrish prints which looked so divine in Denver raise havoc with your Peter Max posters? How can you get settled into the workaday world with all those reminders of lazy days piling up in the corners?

Never fear! The Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) will hold its 10th annual Book Fair on Wednesday, September 16, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Deck 43 of the Thomas Jefferson Building. LCPA will accept books, magazines, records, and prints any time during the next month. Donations to the sale represent the return of order to your home.

Items should be brought to any of the persons listed below, who will help collect previously owned treasures.

- Jefferson Building:
  Peggy Morrison (MRR Alc 7, ext. 75526)
  Sybil Pike (Loan LJ G157, ext. 76164)

- Adams Building:
  Elizabeth Betts (P&P LA1051, ext. 75836)
  Karen Woods (Ser LA 1026; ext. 75693)

(Continued on back page)

photograph by William L. Klender

Josephine Jacobsen, the Library's consultant in poetry from 1971 to 1973, has written a new book of poetry entitled *The Chinese Insomniacs.* In this latest collection, she reaches her "highest level of intensity in poems about people, the landscape of dreams, and the enigmas of time." In the work, "she has continued unwaveringly, to develop her powers as a poet," writes a reviewer. The 88–page publication is available from the University of Pennsylvania Press for $9.95 in cloth or for $4.95 in paper.

Staff Activities

Alan Fern, director of special collections, Research Services, will deliver the keynote address, "More than Craft: Fine Printing in the Machine Age," for the sixth annual conference of the American Printing History Association. The meeting will be held on September 26 at Columbia University in New York City.

Gary D. Jensen, head of the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room Section, and **Judith P. Reid,** reference specialist in the Local History and Genealogy

(Continued on back page)

August 21, 1981

Manuscript Division Moves to Madison

The Manuscript Division, headed by Paul Heffron, moved with a staff of 50 to the James Madison Memorial Building (LM 102) over the weekend of July 17. The division office and reading room have grown tremendously since 1898 when one supervisor and two assistants were charged with the custody of 25,000 manuscripts in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The modern reading room (LM 101) in the Madison Building affords additional space for its readers and stack areas where a collection of over 35 million items, some of which were previously housed in the Landover annex, can be brought together for easy accessibility.

Head of the reading room Fred Coker is shown at the reference desk. Sitting is reference librarian Charles Kelly.

Elizabeth Black, wife of former Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, is pictured (upper right) in the Manuscript Reading Room, Madison Building.

The location of the Manuscript Reading Room in the northeast pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building was chosen in 1897 because it was isolated and therefore easily guarded. The reading room was subsequently moved to the northwest pavilion, which is pictured above.

In 1941, the Manuscript Reading Room relocated to the third floor of the John Adams Building where adequate facilities for housing its materials in an air-conditioned bookstack, additional reading room space, and offices for manuscript preparation and cataloging were available.

(LCPA Book Fair continued)

•Madison Building:

Barbara Phillips (ASO LM G51, ext. 79672)
Larry Smelser (Subj Cat LM 551, ext. 75865)
Julianne Beall (Desc Cat LM 507, ext. 76986)
Jim Flatness (G&M LM B01, ext. 76277)
Charles Stanhope (E&G LM 632, ext. 79510)
Melissa Trevett (CRS L LM 220, ext. 77528)
Kris Vajs (CRS L LM 221, ext. 75812)

•Taylor Street Annex:

Lucy Vecera (NLS, ext. 79228)

Staff members in outlying areas may send donations on the shuttle bus to the Thomas Jefferson Building in care of Peggy Morrison or Sybil Pike.

On the day of the fair, LCPA membership cards or receipts of donation will be required for admittance between 9 a.m. and 12 noon; everyone is welcome in the afternoon. As usual, fresh stock will be put out throughout the day, so it will not necessarily be advantageous to come early, though, of course, it might be fun to come often. [*Peggy Morrison*]

(Staff Activities continued)

Room, both of the General Reading Rooms Division, recently spoke at the History Section Preconference on Genealogy and Local History Reference Services at the American Library Association Annual Conference. Mr. Jensen and Ms. Reid conducted three discussion groups on the reference interview for local history and genealogy patrons. The preconference was held at the University of San Francisco on June 24–26.

David Littlefield, Subject Cataloging Division, is the pianist on a recently issued long-playing recording "The Federal Jazz Commission In Session." The band, which plays the 1920s jazz of King Oliver, Louis Armstrong, and Jelly Roll Morton, performed at a convention at the New Orleans Hyatt Regency in February and at the Central Pennsylvania Jazz Festival in June. Mr. Littlefield played banjo, washboard, and musical saw with the Great American Banjo Band at the Inaugural Ball held in January at the Museum of American History and at the Carter Barron Amphitheater with Andrea McCardle in July. His band, Sheiks of Dixie, has given concerts at D.C. Space and Catholic University. The *Sultans of Swing*, another of Mr. Littlefield's bands, has appeared at many country clubs and hotels such as the Shoreham Americana, Sheraton Washington, and Washington Hilton. The band will appear at the Springfield Hilton this month.

Donald G. Shomette, visual information specialist, Printing and Processing Section, Central Services Division, is the author of an article in the July issue of *Chesapeake Country Life* magazine. The title of the article, "An Act of Madness," is derived from a quotation from a soldier, who fought on the American side during the historic Battle of St. Leonard's Creek in the War of 1812.

Personnel Changes

Appointment: Louis Finch, specialist in international policy and assistant chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense, GS–16, CRS F.

Temporary Appointments: Traci Benoit, library aid, GS–1, CRS C, NP; Charles Eastwood, library technician, GS–5, G&M, NP; Amy Hill, library aid, GS–3, Ser Rec, NP; Larry Miller, library assistant, GS–5, M/B/RS, NP; Ben Silverstein, vault/collection attendant, WG–3, M/B/RS, NP; Edward Smith, writer-editor, GS–11, NLS/BPH, NP; Janice Smith, library aid, GS–1, NRC, NP; Mary Suter, pictorial library technician, GS–5, P&P, NP; Anne Watson, library assistant, GS–5, M/B/RS, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Susan Hormuth, vault/collection attendant, WG–3, M/B/RS, NP; Lynnetta Jones, clerk-typist, GS–3, Cop Acq & Proc, NP.

Promotions: Paul Agner, to special police officer-sergeant, SP–8, Bldgs, 10151; George Martin, to special police officer-sergeant, SP–8, Bldgs, 10151; James Meditz, to unit supervisor, GS–13, FRD, 10158; Howard C. Sanner, Jr., to library technician, GS–4, CIP, 10238; Susan Spindel, Cop Acq & Proc, to secretary to the assistant chief, GS–6, Share Cat, 10223; Nicholas Thorner, Cat Publ, to acquisitions librarian, GS–7, Col Dev, 10186.

Transfers: Loretta Allan, Cat Publ, to secretarial assistant, GS–4, CS, 10206; Glenn Curtis, Share Cat, to research analyst, GS–9, FRD, 10108; Anne Custer, Subj Cat, to cataloger, GS–7, NLS/BPH, 10191.

Resignations: Pedro Alvarez, Mss; Carla Hunt, Cat Publ; Robbyn Kemp, Cop Rec Mgmt; Diane Love, Health; Kim Newman, Cop Exam; Mary Parker, Cop Acq & Proc; Harold Reigle, FRD; Marian Stevick, Col Mgmt.

of public library-academic library networking, better indexing of women's periodicals, and the techniques for learning about local community needs.

[*Janet Hays*]

ASCLA State Library Agency Section/ALTA Program

Two secretaries of state from different regions, south and midwest, from different states, Florida and Illinois, and from different political parties, Democratic and Republican, went head to head at the ASCLA State Library Agency Section meeting on June 29 on "Librarians in the Political Process: A Challenge," and came up neither battered nor bloodied, but in relative agreement about how librarians can do battle in the political arena.

Cosponsored by the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies and the American Library Trustee Association and chaired by Charles Bolles of Idaho State Library, this lively and provocative meeting got down to brass tacks about the importance of effective lobbying at all levels of government. Both speakers, who serve as their states' highest elective library officials, emphasized the importance of librarians using their political savvy to put forth their respective agendas.

George Firestone, the Democratic secretary of state of the State of Florida, spoke about the need for systematic and continual lobbying, with well-thought-out proposals and well-run campaigns involving many factors: an identified need attached to an expected solution, a strong legislative appeal, multigroup and network support, strong sponsors, paid professional lobbyists who can cultivate the right opinionmakers and know when to fall back, and, most important of all, honesty.

It is also important to carry on behind-the-scenes activities, to lobby at home, to promote social, business, and cultural contacts, to adopt positions that will appeal to the citizenry at large, to provide campaign support for favored officials, and if necessary to run for public office. "Our knowledge and technology are the basis for our prominent role in the world," stated Mr. Firestone, and libraries as "the keepers of the flame" have a very important part in this process.

James Edgar, the Republican secretary of state and state librarian of Illinois, pointed out that librarians face a major problem during the appropriations process because of their lower priority on the safety and health continuum. Because of this, it is important for libraries to be sensitive to the family and morality issues of such prominent concern today, and to learn to practice diplomacy in these areas, especially when dealing with censorship.

Librarians must enter the political process and not sit back hoping that the process will work itself out for them. It is important to enter this process before the candidates even run for office, with contributions of time as well as money, to pursue these contacts continually and not just when a major issue arises, and to seek to influence other opinionmakers both at home and in the capital. Other things that Mr. Edgar saw as important were the cultivation of the news media, the importance of grass roots lobbying and not just reliance on paid lobbying, and the recognition that the most important new group to appear on the lobbying horizon has been senior citizens.

During the question and discussion period which followed, interest focused on the various prospects for future library funding, the legality and ethics of the librarian as politician, and the importance of members of the library community running for office.

[*Janet Hays*]

LITA VCCS/JMRT Program on Viewdata

The Video and Cable Communication Section of the Library and Information Technology Association and Junior Members Round Table cosponsored a program on Saturday, June 27, on "Viewdata—The Electronic Delivery of Information." Marilyn J. Rehnberg, chair, introduced the program. Richard Sweeney, executive director of the Columbus and Franklin County Library System, spoke on "Viewdata—What Is It and What Does It Have to Do with Libraries." John Sehnert, manager of the Source Library Services, Source Telecomputing Corp., spoke on "The Role of the Information Utility in the Library."

Richard Sweeney's presentation covered several areas, including a definition of viewdata, who is doing it, what are some of the implications for libraries, what does it mean in terms of a specific model, and how does this affect professional librarians.

Viewdata, he said, is the generic term used to describe systems for transmitting information stored on a computerized data base across telephone lines and displayed on a television screen at the command of the user. Videotext is the international term used to describe viewdata systems. Teletext describes a system for using a television broadcast band to transmit data to television sets equipped with a decoder to interpret data being broadcast.

The components of a viewdata system are a computer with a data base, a means of communication, and a terminal with an adaptor to establish a two-way communication link. The primary reason for developing viewdata systems is convenience. In addition, the cost of electronic delivery of data will soon be less than the cost of the physical delivery of data.

A study done by Payment Systems, Inc., sponsored

by large corporations predicts that eight million U.S. households will have home terminals by 1985 and that these terminals alone will represent a $900 million hardware product with an industry of from $3 billion to $5 billion.

Channel 2000, a recent three-month viewdata experiment conducted by OCLC, delivered data to 200 homes at no cost to the user. Although there were technical problems, the reactions were positive. Convenience was noted as its primary value.

A viewdata model could be started today to provide a free public information system with a core of data bases, including local library catalogs, with terminals in public areas such as shopping centers as well as libraries. If libraries do not become involved, Mr. Sweeney observed, the information industry will develop such a system at high costs and bypass libraries.

The presentation ended with recommendations for ALA to convince funding sources to commit large capital investments to implement videotext systems in libraries. Basic statements of principles should be written to give libraries guidance regarding the development of videotext systems. Questions followed the presentation.

John Sehnert of Source Telecomputing Corp. discussed the role of a home information utility in libraries. He discussed how videotext fits into the context of the current information era, the role of public libraries as information centers in the future, the content of the Source (a time-sharing videotext service that began in June 1979), and how the recent acquisition of the Source by Reader's Digest will help endorse the role of public libraries as information centers.

We are at the beginning of a decade that will bring profound changes for everyone involved in the information field and, more specifically, for the entire society, Mr. Sehnert observed. The rapid development of computers has moved from the business arena to the home hobbyist market. There are 600,000 hobbyist units on the market, most of which have been sold in the last two years. It is expected that 600,000 more will be sold in 1981.

The speaker said the term "viewdata" encompasses the entire process of placing printed or graphic material on a television screen or standard data terminal. Teletext is a broadcast medium where pages of data are inserted in the unused portion of the television broadcast signal to be decoded for page selection. Most home cable systems are defined as teletext. Videotext is an interactive system that can link a television to a time-shared computer via telephone and a keyboard device or another type of cable mechanism. The terminal can serve as the access point to large data bases and as the means for electronic mail and has vast potential for home service.

Teletext subscribers pay a flat rate whether the service is used or not. Videotext can be computed on a per-unit cost basis. Fees can be based on total connect time or a per-item retrieval basis. It is expected that within the next decade most homes will have access to a system allowing interactive videotext service.

The Source, Mr. Sehnert said, is an example of a retailing operation for primary data. In addition, the Source has electronic mail, interactive chatting, and connections with next-day mail delivery. The Source has about 11,000 users.

The public library should be the community information center and guide the public to information and services including those available through videotext systems. The public library thus increases its responsibility to serve the total information needs rather than merely making acquired material available. The Source and videotext services offer libraries a powerful service.

With purchase of the Source by Reader's Digest in 1980, the Source became a publishing subsidiary providing information not available to library patrons from other means. By including these information and referral services, the public library extends its traditional skills of gathering, processing, and disseminating information to help people fill modern-day information needs.

A question period followed the presentation.

[*Barbara J. Roland*]

Government Documents Round Table

International Documents Task Force

The International Documents Task Force (IDTF) held one working meeting and a business session as well as a program. The working meeting on the morning of June 28 was led by Mary Fetzer of the Alexander Library, Rutgers University, chair of the Work Group on the Bibliographic Control of Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) Documentation. Opening the session, Miss Fetzer reported on a number of new bibliographic tools and also provided details on some forthcoming projects. Among the latter, she called attention to the Congressional Information Service's "Index to International Statistics," which has projected the publication of its first issue early in 1983.

Jeanne Boyle of the Rutgers Library of Science and Medicine reported next on the subcommittee she chaired on Unipub, a firm which is the sole distributor in the United States for publications of many organi-

zations. The subcommittee was concerned with Unipub's invoicing, advertising, and distribution practices, and it compiled a report based on information gathered from librarians who had communicated their concerns and on an onsite inspection of the firm. The seven-page *Report with Recommendations* was distributed to the participants, but since there had been no opportunity to examine it before the session, action was deferred to the business meeting. Mrs. Boyle summarized the document, however, by noting how favorably the subcommittee members had been impressed with their May 17 visit and by stating the basic conclusion that communication and dialog are the keys to improvement in Unipub/library transactions. Miss Fetzer next reported that Unipub had furnished her with a copy of the results of the survey of its journal, *International Bibliography, Information Documentation* (IBID), and mentioned a few points of general interest.

Florence Padgett, the Unipub sales manager who was present, asked if she might share some additional information with the attendees. Because of difficulties with computer production of IBID, she reported that there had been a number of delays with the publication of volume eight, but it is now complete as of July, and manual production is being resumed with volume nine for 1981, which is well under way. The full subject index is being restored in the 1981 volume of the journal.

The next item of business was a follow-up to the IDTF 1979 resolution on the need for improving the availability of UNESCO documents to libraries. Because of the complexity of the matter, a subcommittee had been established, but there was little concrete information this group could report. Robert Schaaf of the Library of Congress referred to his June 1980 visit to UNESCO and to contacts with UNESCO and U.S. delegation personnel in Washington as well as contacts with other interested parties. One meeting where the subject was to be addressed had been scheduled for July 14, but unfortunately this would have to be canceled because of the illness of one of the principals. Miss Fetzer mentioned efforts to interest RLG personnel and also the Center for Research Libraries and referred to several people involved in IFLA or UNESCO affairs to whom information on the UNESCO problem would be addressed. Summarizing, she made the point that the subcommittee should be continued and recommended that all appropriate avenues be pursued.

Following the UNESCO discussion, the problems librarians have in obtaining World Health Organization (WHO) documentation was raised, and after a brief discussion it was agreed that Mr. Schaaf, Mrs. Boyle, and Linda Hoffmann of the University of California, Davis, would try to collect information on WHO distribution policies and possibly have a proposal for discussion at the Midwinter Meeting. At this point Miss Fetzer circulated copies of a quick listing of new and forthcoming IGO bibliographic tools she had compiled. Some of the items had been cited during the meeting and others were mentioned at this point. It was agreed that the list should be published in GODORT's newsletter, *Documents to the People*. Finally, Miss Fetzer announced that other commitments made it necessary to relinquish her IGO Work Group responsibilities, and she recommended that Rosemary Little of Princeton University be the new chair. This recommendation was accepted and the meeting was adjourned.

The IDTF business meeting on the afternoon of June 28 was chaired by task force coordinator Gail Nichols of the University of California, Berkeley. Referring to the election of IDTF officers, Miss Nichols announced that she would be continuing as coordinator, Diane Harvey of the Johns Hopkins Eisenhower Library would be assistant coordinator, and Linda Hoffmann was reelected secretary. Following the reading of the minutes and a few announcements, Miss Nichols called on Miss Fetzer to summarize the morning session of the IGO Work Group. The Foreign Documents Work Group did not meet at this conference, and Miss Nichols pointed out that there is currently no chair, but the group would not be dissolved and a new chair would be sought. The project to compile a directory of major collections of foreign national government documents in U.S. research libraries is still in progress under the direction of Carol Turner of Stanford University. This directory is intended to help reference and interlibrary loan librarians know where foreign government resources are located and to assist them in making intelligent referrals.

The next item of business was the *Report with Recommendations* of the Unipub subcommittee (cited above). With two minor corrections, the document was accepted. Florence Padgett, Unipub sales manager, who was also present for this session, said that the firm had found its meeting with the committee very helpful. She would take the report back to the office for consideration. Responses and comments would be forwarded to IDTF. Thanking the subcommittee for its work, the coordinator noted that the report would be published in *Documents to the People*.

The coordinator then turned to a discussion of the poster sessions that were being encouraged for the 1982 ALA Annual Conference in Philadelphia and

suggested that a display on international documents might be considered. Because of the limited amount of time available to IDTF members to talk with the international exhibitors at the conferences, Miss Nichols also proposed having an informal session between IDTF members and the international agency representatives and dealers. It was generally agreed that this was a good idea and should be pursued.

Miss Nichols then brought up Research Publications' (Connecticut) project to microfiche the research files of the Washington office of the European Communities. Some of those who had seen the promotional literature and the one sample fiche were concerned about the usefulness of the project as announced. It was agreed after a brief discussion that IDTF send a letter mentioning its concerns to the publisher, with a copy to the European Communities' office in Washington. It was also agreed that it would be appropriate to send a copy of the letter to ACRL's Western European Specialists Section.

As a final item of business, Miss Nichols discussed the lack of a series note up to now for U.N. documents in Library of Congress cataloging records under AACR 2. This writer reported that Library of Congress catalogers were aware of the need for a decision on descriptive cataloging policy for U.N. series. In the discussion it was brought out that reference staff members want to be able to access U.N. and other international documents by series numbers and also by sales numbers. Miss Nichols pointed out that her library department had gone back to add U.N. sales numbers to the records in its data base. Participants stated that librarians and researchers should be able to access international materials by document numbers. It was agreed that the task force should look at the kinds of access points for international documents in machine-readable data bases. Different international organizations have several types of numbers, and there should be means for retrieving the records by document number and for arranging them in desired sequences. The matter of arrangement or filing is important not only in printed catalogs, lists, and indexes but also for retrieval and display in automated information systems. With no further business on the agenda, the IDTF annual meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m. [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

IDTF Program

"Statistics on Developing Countries" was the topic of a two-hour program sponsored by the International Documents Task Force on June 29. Task Force coordinator Gail Nichols of the University of California, Berkeley, led off by asserting that reference librarians are often asked for statistics on developing nations, but have little idea what goes into the statistics and how they are used by researchers. They generally consider themselves lucky to be able to find the requested data and do not have the time to think about their validity, leaving that responsibility to the patron. The United Nations and other bodies provide much data that appear neat and tidy, but for developing countries librarians sometimes come up with long rows of blank spaces. All of the speakers chosen for this session, Miss Nichols pointed out, have been involved in developing country studies and have worked with actual data.

The topic of the first speaker, William Domke, assistant professor of political science at the University of California, Davis, was "International Organizations, Data, and Social Science Research." Referring to the major functions of the intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), Dr. Domke stated that collection of data is important to many IGOs. In the European Communities, for example, 80 percent of the budget relates to the common agricultural policy, and there are high stakes in getting accurate data. The IGOs have to rely on national capabilities, and, in the case of developing countries, it is more difficult to get accurate information, but international organizations have helped to develop national statistical offices and to standardize the recording of data. Overall, however, the problems are considerable. Taking up three organizations and the data they deal with, he cited first demographic data and the United Nations. The United Nations has to rely on the national governments for census data, and, as an example, he referred to one country where the United Nations estimates the population to be about 100 million, while the country reports only 75 million, the figure the United Nations should publish. The organization which probably has the best reputation for statistical data is the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Trade data is relatively easy to obtain, and the same is true for information on the flow of money and exchange rates. The World Bank, in contrast, probably has the toughest job, Dr. Domke explained, because it deals directly with the problems of development and has the difficult task of producing long-run time series which must be comparable from country to country. Recently the two institutions have worked together more closely to produce reliable statistics. Professor Domke closed by referring to the importance of data for economists but pointing out the usefulness of transnational statistics for politics and international research in general.

The next speaker, John Ratcliffe, who teaches health education in the Graduate School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, has had extensive experience with population statistics while

working for the World Bank. He spoke of graduate students using international organization statistics as if they were real and asserted that therein lies a problem. To illustrate, he reported that, while working in Bangladesh, he found the statistics to be very problematic and did some testing in the area of government and family planning. For example, he sent field researchers out in different dress and had them talk individually with people who had recently been surveyed. Under these circumstances, individuals reported that when they told the government officers they were going to have only three children, the census takers would go away happy. On one occasion Dr. Ratcliffe had staff visit pharmacies in Dacca to ask about abortions and contraceptives and found the answers to be 100 percent "no" on the government's formal questionnaire. When he sent men back to different pharmacies to attempt to purchase contraceptives, however, the answers were 100 percent "yes." Other examples cited from other countries were equally striking. Referring to a study of disease patterns in an Asian country, Professor Ratcliffe described a World Health Organization (WHO) group from Geneva that offered to assist in setting up better methods for health reporting—an offer of help that the government refused. Statistical reporting depends not only on the capabilities of the country but also the political coin of the data. Governments have to approve the data, and international organizations can only report data approved by the government. Statistics on developing countries are suspect at best. Dr. Ratcliffe asserted, however, that his experiences in developing countries were not so different from those he had encountered in the United States. One illustration related to the effectiveness of a U.S. AID population control program abroad and the need for the figures to look good if the program was to be continued. Data can be problematic especially if there are political or economic considerations. In the textile industry in the United States, for example, he asked the rhetorical question why industry officials cannot find brown lung. Referring mainly to statistics on developing countries, Dr. Ratcliffe concluded by cautioning the attendees about the probability of having systematic biases for different types of statistics. These problems exist at both the collection level and the dissemination and publication level.

Ramon Myers, curator-scholar of the East Asian Collections and senior fellow of the Hoover Institution, spoke next about statistical developments in China. It is difficult to find data on China, and, if one checks figures on housing for India and China in U.N. publications, for example, one can see the difference. This does not mean, however, that figures do not exist for China. A State Statistical Bureau was established in 1962, with agencies in the provinces and municipalities, but the statistics collected have been for Chinese eyes only. There has been a penchant for statistics since imperial times, but the quality of the figures has varied greatly for the different provinces. In the 1920s and 1930s, many statistics were collected, reflecting the strong tradition of recordkeeping in China, but this tradition has been accompanied by a strong penchant for secrecy. Beginning in the early 1950s, there were attempts to systematize statistical work, with broad surveys and pilot studies undertaken, but between 1956 and 1976 politics took command and the statistical offices were staffed by politically acceptable Chinese. With a change of government in 1977, there has been a strong effort to rehabilitate the cadre of experts who had been discredited. Major censuses are being undertaken, and there is more published data from the State Bureau. Journals such as the *Beijing Review* often carry data, and, of course, if one can read Chinese, there is a great deal of data. Within the next few years, there probably will be an economic yearbook and a number of annual compendia. Dr. Myers cautioned, however, that there are two dysfunctions that plague China. One is that they are still trying to edge out political types in the statistical bureaus, especially at the lower levels. Second, falsification of data will still exist all the way down to the lowest levels. The bureaucracy will be trying to correct these problems, but it will be difficult to know whether data bears any relation to conditions at the lowest levels.

The final speaker was Deborah Jakubs, a Ph. D. candidate at Stanford University who described experiences on her dissertation research. Her first project was on Peru, but with a revolution and change of government, she had to change her subject. The topic finally chosen was a social history of the British community in Buenos Aires and Argentina in the late 19th century. A good deal is known about the economic life of this community, but very little about the people. She was trying to find where the British lived and enjoyed their recreation, what their residential and family life was like, and their motives for going to Argentina. She found census data, but this was tempered by travel literature, family records, and interviews with 80-year-olds, who were her richest source of information. While she knew about and worked with the published census volumes, these were very difficult to use and she cited the great need for preservation in the Argentine archives. Her efforts were to disaggregate the data, and after all her analyses were done she proved that a number of myths were unfounded. Thus, the British did not just live in a ghetto. Other major sources besides the official censuses were Anglican Church

records and British consular records. In passing, she noted that the Mormon Church in this country has a tremendous number of family histories. In doing historical research such as this, Miss Jakubs emphasized the importance of not being discouraged. One must be a detective and a scavenger.

Following the last presentation, there was a brief and spirited question-and-answer period. The major point that emerged from the session was the need for caution in using statistical data from developing countries. When one member of the audience asked one of the speakers if he had any comments on CIA data, his response was "be careful of that too."

[*Robert W. Schaaf*]

GODORT Federal Documents Task Force

The task force held its business meeting on Monday afternoon, June 29. The first item on the agenda was reporting by the three work groups—Acquisitions and Bibliographic Control, Census, and Depository Libraries. Outstanding in each of the reports of the activities of the groups were the resolutions prepared as results of major concerns. The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Control Work Group reported discussions on the Library of Congress policy recommendations on its depository collection and recommended that the Library should solicit comments from a wider group than readers of the LC *Information Bulletin* before making final decisions. The Census Work Group voiced concerns about the forms in which the 1980 census data would be published. The Depository Libraries Work Group had addressed the issue of services provided by regional depository libraries and the proposed changes in the depository library system.

Committee reports were presented by the Distributive Automated Record Processing Committee, the Evaluating Committee on Federal Government Information Programs and Services, the Federal Information Centers Committee, and the Legislative Committee.

The task force agreed upon a number of resolutions to be presented at the GODORT membership meeting.

[*Lee Decker*]

Documents Cataloging Manual Committee

The committee met June 30 with Bernadine Hoduski of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing presiding. This committee is charged with preparing a guide to be used in conjunction with AACR 2 for the cataloging of documents. During the meeting, revised drafts of chapters 3 (Cartographic Materials) and 23 (Geographic Names) of the manual, tentatively entitled "Government Documents Cataloging Manual: AACR 2 Applied," were distributed and there was some discussion of new developments these areas. Also discussed was the matter of incorporating new rule interpretations from the Library of Congress into the manual.

A request was made for all members to submit final comments as soon as possible. The editorial board, under the direction of Sue Ellen Sloca, U.S. Department of the Interior, will be meeting in Washington in the near future, and it is hoped that the manual will be submitted to ALA for publication before the 1982 Midwinter Meeting.

[*Suzanne Liggett*]

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